must have a cause of action related to the cause of action disclosed in the company. Here the cause tion of the plaintiff and defendant receiver are a tally the same, and there is no reason why their live rights should not be determined in this acri-

Accompanying the report are forty-seven fledings of fact, eleven conclusions of law and decrees entered upor the judgment which the referee is empowered to make The findings are that the arm of Grant & Ward was formed on July 1, 1880, and consisted of J. D. Fish. Ulysses S. Grant, ic., and Ferdinand Ward. On November 1, 1880, Ulysses S. Grant became a member. The firm falled on May 6, 1884, being "atterly and hopelessly " inscivent, and on May 7 Ward and his wife transferred to W. S. Warner the real and personal property in dispute. The next day the firm made its assignment to Julien T. Davies, who became receiver of the firm on the following day. On May 12 Ward tonde his assignment to George C. Holt. In the partnership agree ment one of the provisions was for "doing any bushness not objected to by one or more of the parties thereto." The profits were to be divided monthly and the business of the firm was to be conducted by Ferdinand Ward, who was to have "power to sign and receipts and orders and to do such other things as might be necessary for the proper conducting of the business." On November 1, 1880, on the payment of \$50,600, U. S. Grant was admitted as a pariner with none-seventh provata interest, while on December 1. 880, on the payment of \$50,000 more General Grant's interest was increased to one-fourth, the capital stock becoming \$400,000. At the date of the formation of the firm Ferdinand Ward was "utterly and hopelessly inevent, owing \$200,000 more than he was able to pay." None of the partners contributed any cash capital, except \$15,100 paid by U. S. Grant, Jr., on June 30, 1880. and the \$100,000 paid by General Grant.

The business of the firm was conducted entirely by Ferdinari Ward, who kept private accounts unknown to the other members of the firm, in which a large part of the firm's dealings was entered, and in 1852 he opened a Grant & Ward "special" persunt in the Marine Bank, the pass and check books of which were kept by himself unknown to any other member of the firm except Fish. Furthermore, Ward kept exclusive control of his indi-Vidual check and pass books and his individual bank accounts were "mere covers for moneys withdrawn by him from the firm's bank account or from the firm's assets, or borrowed upon the credit of the firm from various

Between December 15, 1882, and May 6, 1884, the ref-cree finds, Ward received from Warner 26,532,300, and paid him \$7,787,601 34 on alleged contracts. These contracts are decired fraudulent and a part of Ward's scheme to keep the firm above. The money road by Ward to Warner was fraudulently obtained by Ward on the firm's credit and withdrawn from the assets, when the firm was insolvent, being paid to Warner with intention Ward's part to defraud. The excess paid to Warner was \$1,255,361 34. The only consideration given by War-ner for the conveyance was a surrender of "certain of the paper writings," which were invalid obligations as mainst the firm. Warner parted with no value for the conveyances and is not a purchaser for the value of the conveyances and is not a purchaser for the value of the technique. Between December 15, 1882, and May 6, 1884, the ref-

cusions at law the referee holds that the

othe General Term is expected and in the y to the amount of twice the judgment will be yet, some \$2.700,000. The near will

abered with hous, even, as the judgment is an naturally fighly gratified. The judgment is an naturally fighly gratified. On May 12, 1881. I have from the first expected." On May 12, 1881. I have from the first expected in the first particle of the first contract of the first property coming from Grant contracts. The receiver 1.1 not press his own suit Mr. Warner, because all the issues were bound

heas, etc., that little can be realized

against Mr. Warner, because all the issues were some up in the Holt-Warner case.

Mr. Warner, his trients and his counsel have all along regarded the main point at issue in the case to be the question of good or bad faith, and in view of Mr. cole's decision on that point they regard the present result as a substantial victory for them. They have thought that if the decision should be that Mr. Varuer had acted in faith, then there would be no doubt that he would bittled to retain the moneys which had come to through dealing in contracts in which he had had. It is also their opinion that as criminal promises must depend for their efficacy on bid the referee's decision will naturally ince with further prosecution in that then. Mr. Warner will appeal the case. It. Parsons, who succeeded Charles B. Alexander Mr. Alexander would be forces and

of faith will have touching any criminal proceedings "
"I should think, a great deal, would not you, when it is necessary in criminal proceedings that had faith should appear?"
The lawyers in the litigation have been as

ppear?"
lawyers in the litigation have been as
General Thomas H. Hubbard for George
assignee of Ward; James C. Carbaries B. Alexander and Join E. Parsons, for Mr. Warner; William B. Hornblower, for Receiver Davies; Charles W. Bangs, for Watter S. John-ston, receiv r of the Marine Bank; James McKeen, for the dower interests of Mrs. Ward,

VETOED BY GOVERNOR ABBETT. THE STATES ISLAND BILL NOT SIGNED. CONDEMNED AS SPECIAL LEGISLATION AND AS

UNCONSTITUTIONAL. [FROM THE REGULAR CORNESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17 .- Governor Abbett sent to the Senate tuls afternoon his veto of the Chase bill to prohibit the erection of the Staten Island bridge. The veto was read and then laid over until to-morrow,

under the rule. The Governor writes:

"I herewith return to the Senate, in which it originated, Senate bill No. 42, entitled 'A supplement to the act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An Act respecting bridges." . . . This act purports to be a legislative interpretation of the act of April 5, 1878, but is in fact a radical change of that act. The bridge supplement of April 5, 1878, provided that no bridge shall be erected over any part of the navigable waters separating this State from other States where the tide clibs and flows, without express permission of the Logis-lature previously given by statute for that purpose. This bill changes the supplement of April 5, 1878, by extending it so as to prevent viaduets and fixed structures from being erected by any person or corporation, over or in any part of the navigable waters separating this State from other States, without express special permission of the Legislature.

If the act of April 5, 1878, prohibits the building of a railroad viaduct over Staten Island Sound, there is no necessity for the passage of this act. It is because the act of 1878 does not prevent the building of such a viaduct that the Legislature sent certain resolutions Congress and also passed this bill. . . This act before me is an Assembly substitute for Senate bill No. 42 as originally introduced, which was in express language an amendment of section 36 of the General Kaliroad Act. There is no substantial difference between the effect of Senate bill No. 42 as it passed the Senate and the Assembly substitute. They are both intended to prevent the building of any railway viadnet to connect Act. There is no substantial difference between the effect of Senate bill No. 42 as it passed the Senate and the Assembly substitute. They are both intended to prevent the building of any railway viaduet to connect railreads in this State with railroads in adjoining States unless the projectors should first apply to the Leadslander for and obtain the passage of an act specially authorains the construction of the necessary railway viaduet. This act cannot become a law without an abundonment of our existing free railroad system."

The Governor reviews at length the history of the struggle over the General Railroad law, and sums up his objections to the bill as follows:

- i hat the act is in violation of the constitution

of the state.

" second—That it is unnecessary for the protection of those who object to the proposed structure of the Builtthose who object to the proposed structure of the Bait-more and Onio Railroad across Arthur Kill. They can be protected by a general law providing for the proper height, for proper draws and for the proper location under a general regulation of all railway viaduets which may be unit across staten Island Sound.

"Third—This bill while purporting to be an amend-ment to the Bridge act, is in reality an attempt to de-stroy the neefulness of the General Railroad act as ap-plied to through lines.

stroy the meduliness of the General Railroad act as applied to through lines.

"Fourth—That the act tends to prevent competition between existing foreign railroad companies which how control the entire transcontinental traffic across the State and new enterprises whose existence, would naturally diminish the course of transportation.

"Fifth—That it tends to keep ent of the State corporations that would employ labor and develop the lands and industries of the State.

"Sixth—That this law if it should accomplish the object desired would cause a return to the old inchods existing prior to 1873, under which there was a lexislative contest as to every new through line. If this act should become a law and should be need to be valid the free railroad system of the State would be a thing of the past. No local line would be built except as feeders to the great foreign corporations that now centrel the railroad travie of the State. No new lines for transcontinental travel would cross our borders, and competition will be destroyed by a syndicate of existing through lines."

TO RESCUE THE CANTOR BILL

THE SENATE DISCOVERS ITS ELROR. CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO DEFEAT THE CABLE COMPANY'S PLANS,

BY THERBRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ] ALBANY, March 17 .-- The Senators realized New-York Cable Company yesterlay, in so amending the Canter bill as to give the Cable Company its fran-chise of seventy inites of the streets of New-York without requiring any payment for either the franchise or yearly payments of a percentage of its receipts. Senator Griswold, of Brooklyn, as soon as the Senate met crose to a question of privilege and informed his fellowsenators that he was absent from the Senate yesterday when the objectionable a neudment offered by Schater Vedder was under discussion. If he had understood its character he should have voted against the bill instead of for it. Senator Reilly also felt forced to make a public explanation of his action in voting for the amendment. He had misunderstood Senator Vedder's amendment and had tacourist that it contained a provision requiring the Cable Company to pay a large

amount for its valuable franchise. Meanwhile the Assembly was debating the bill with considerable excitement, as it was suspected that there would be an attempt to pass the bill as it come from the Scoate, or at least, to delay action upon it until the Board of Aldermen of New-York shall have passed over Mayor Grace's voto their ordinance granting the franchise to the company. Several attempts to defer action on the bull were made, pulpably in the interest of the Cable Company. These efforts were feeble, however, and miserably railed. They would probably have can mischief, nevertheless, if Speaker Huster had not east his inflaence against thein.

Mr. Cantor moved that the Assembly refuse to concur in the action of the Senate in amending the bill so as to give the Cable Railway its fratchise, and that a confer-ence committee be appointed. Assemblyman Henry Baggerty moved, as an agrendment, that the bill be sent to the Reliroad Committee with instructions to report on next Tuesday. This proposal to consider the bill on the day when the Board of Aldermen of New-York will act upon Mayor Grace's veto caused considerable quiet laughter.

"How soon will this conference committee that Mr. Canter proposes report (" inquired Lucius L. Van Allen, of New-York. "As soon as they report," replied Speaker Husted with a quintical smile, knowing that the Confer nos Committee, which were already privately arranged, would report to-morrow morning."

"If they don't report at once, I don't see the good of this oil," said Mr. Van Alien, and then esationed: "I am in favor of speedy action. Of course, we all object to the senate's amendment. It is against the interests of the people of New-York. In order that the people of New-York may have their rights protected, I think it would be a good idea to instruct the Conference Committec to strike out the objectionable amendment of the

Mr. Cauter replied: "It is not necessary for me to say that a bill to compel this corporation to pay something for its franctise outfit to be possed at once. Mr. Higgerty's amountment, if adopted, means a fatal delay. We may as well dig a grave for the bill at once, if we tass to for the Burn of Aldermen of New-York would passed for dimance over M yor Grace's veto on the same av. Mr. Van Albertanen. day. Mr. Van Allen's amendment is equally of sole. It gives color to the thought of some Senaable. It gives color to the thought of some Senators that we are trying to dictate to the in. I would rather not the bill should fail now, then the Spines we can trust the Spines of this Assembly and Listieman-tipe rnor Jones. I am confident that they will appoint honest and competch members of this conference committees and gesied. The conference committees can be appointed by both the Scoute and Assembly today. They can amend the bill properly to shay and to-morrow the bill can be passed in onto houses of he Legislature and sent to the Governor for his signature.

Mr. Haggerry pressed his metion to defer any action on the bill until next week. He asserted the Assembly that the Boord of Alderman of New-York can't not act upon the can't can't can't can't make mith Thursday of hext week.

"They can act upon it next lacestay," said Mr. Can'to here.

Major James Haggerty said that it did not seem to him, Major James Haggerty said that it did not seem to him, if the Assembly shows, send the out to the Rairoad Committee, that any time would be lost. But Mr. Cole, the chairman of the Rairoad Committee, vigorously precised against the adoption of Mr. Haggerty's amendment. The only expeditions way of dealing with the measure was to have it considered by conference sommittees of the two houses. He hoped that the Assembly would not send the built of its committee.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out that if the bull was sent to the Endisod Committee and amended, the senate ingular refuse to accept the amon knows and itself ask for the amondment of a conference committee. This was precisely the situation at present, but the Assembly would gain time by having the conference committee appointed now.

would gain time by having the conference committee appointed now.

Mr. Van Allen odered an arrendment to Mr. Cantor's metion providing that the conservence committees should strike out the objectionable features of the bill.

Mr. McCann moved that the Kolfrond Committee report the bill to morrow morning and that then the bill be made a special order. Judge Greene moved a substitute that the Radional Committee be given the bill but be required to report to morrow morning.

Mr. Confine demonsced all these motions to delay action. Mr. Galingher, on a wink from S. caker Husted, moved the previous question. The Assembly then by overwhelming votes defeated the dilatory motions of Mr. Harkerty, McCann and Greene and also rejected the motion of Mr. Van Allen. The motion of Mr. antor was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

Speaker Husted at suce appointed as the monference

en Cleary, Cowie, De Lacy, Divver, Jacane, Menninger, Mooney, Morgan, Murray and Quinn. The Mayor gave the following as his views on the present aspect of the cable scheme:

The mian outlined in my recent veto of the resolution of the Board of Allermen granting a franchise to the Cable road had for its most salient feature the reservathis road had for its most sullent feature the reservam to the city of some share in that increment of value
franchises which comes from increased traffle springg from the very existence of the street railroad itself,
is this increase of value which under our presenstem, neneflis only the happy possessor of a franchise,
the city itself reaps no benefit; and, on the other hand,
teven the travelling public has any allowance made
it. It will be comparatively easy by simply leasing
to franchise to obtain for the city some of the advange of any lacrease in value which may have accuractring the term of the lease. When the franchise is once
id absolutely, all hope of any further return is gone
rever. But there is another advantage which a power
leasing franchises, for a term of say not less than ten

of leasing franchises, for a term of say not less than ten years or more than twenty, presents.

There is to day in the Legislature a bill known as the Cantor bill, providing for the sale of nublic franchises at auction; and yesterday in the Senate it was attempted so to amend that bill as virtually to give to the Cable Railway Company a franchise to operate some sevent; miles of the streets of this city for nothing. The plea upon which this proposed amendment was urged was, that a condition could be inserted by which a limit could be fixed for rates of fare and that the travelling public will thus reput the beautiff. That, though the city treasury thus reap the benefit. That, though the city treasury might not reap so large a sum, the citizens of New York would yet derive the advantage of reduced prices in acould yet derive the advartage of reduced prices transit from one part of the city to another; and the po-man would to that extent have his taxes indirect reduced. There is indeed a positive advantage in at scheme which secures low rates of fare; and that adva-tage I keenly appreciate. But I believe that if the system which I have proposed were adopted, of leash franchises instead of selling them, that the power-inserting a condition in the lease at the time of leasing reducing the rate of fare if warranted by the past profit of the company might be advantageously annexed at reducing the rate of fare if warranted by the past produce of the company, might be advantageously annexed and exercised. It would then be for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to exercise a reasonable discretion as to whether the interests of the public would be test served by a reduction in the fare or by the payment of a stated rental into the city treasury, or both. I think that this consideration is sufficient to demonstrate the practical nature of the plan, and I am in bepea that the citizens of New-York will shortly see it realized.

FEDERAL AID FOR THE ERIE CANAL. PAVORING THE WEBER BILL-BILLS PASSED IN SEN-

ATE AND HOUSE-TO REFORM THE ALDERMEN. ALBANY, March 17 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. McMillan called up his resolution favoring the Weber bill for Federal aid to the Eric Canal. He accepted the amendment of Mr. Vedder, that as long as the State maintains it the Eric Canal shall be free, in stend of pledging the State, as the original resolution iid, to maintain the canal forever free. Mr. Daly opposed the resolution on the ground that it was humillating to the State pride for New-York to ask money from the Federal Government. The canal already had brought the State \$40,000,000 more than it cost. He aserted that the metropolitan press and New-York commercial bodies generally opposed the Weber proposition. Mr. McMillan argued that the canal business was fail-

ng off because the canal was not kept up with the raiload improvements. It is proposed to deepen the water and double the length of the locks. The improvem at of the eanal will benefit seven-eighths of the Western Mr. Sloan referred to the extent to which Indian and Australian grain was supplanting American grain in the European markets. He dwelt upon the necessity for

better transportation. This improvement must be made in the canals. It was not right to tax the people of this State to improve the canais, from which the whole country reaped a gain. Mr. Comstock offered an amendment which provided that the Federal Government shall reimburse the State or all cost and expense on account of the improvements contemplated by the Weber bill. The amendment was adopted. Ayes 17, nays 3. Mr. McMilaa's resolution

as amended was passed. Ayes 17, nays 11. The following bills were introduced in the Senate: Providing that at the next general election in New

York, and annually thereafter, fifteen Aldermen shall e elected on the general ticket from the whole city, the Alderman receiving the highest vote to be presiden of the Board ; authorizing Yonkers to borr for police purposes; authorizing the New-York Park Commission to change the grade of Relirond-ave, from Morris ave. to One-hundred-and-sixty-first at.; authorize ing the Controller of New-York to appoint an attorney to collect taxes under the Collateral Inheritance Tax e-day that they had passed a bill in the interest of the bill. The Prison L dor bills were set down as specia

btil. The Prison Labor bills were set down as special order for this morning, but as they had not been printed they were made a special order for a week from to-day at Mr. Haraser's request.

Mr. Kraus reported from the Appropriation Committee the annual appropriation bill with a message that the committee had not concurred in the Senates amendment. A Conference Committee was ordered.

The Senate passed Mr. Griswold's Brooking Truant Home bill, Mr. al. Charaser's Yorker's Police bill. Mr. Lindsay's bill authorized fit of the police had and sin the Statechia and for a resulting or evening as some of the shape and invitation was offered by Senator's occasional, and a certical providing or evening as some or Tuesday and introduced commission Arestration bill.

THE BROAD WAY FRANCHISE.

SHALL THE CHARTER BE ANULLED!

THE SENATE RAILROAD COMMITTEE BEARS JAMES . C. CARTER IN OPPOSITION.

FROM THE RUGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. ALBANY, March 17 .- Persons who entered the Senate ( hamber this afternson must have been astonished at the gathering of people they found there. The floor of the noble room and its galleries were crowded with men, wemen and children. It looked as it the Senate the Railread Committee were giving their first hearing on the lills to annul the charter of the Broadway Sarface Kailway Company and to sell the franchise to the highest belder. The lawyers who gathered to delend end attack these bills were among the most disting tished in the State. The committee's counsel, who drew up the bills, Rescoe Conkling and Clarence A. Seward, were present, The Broadway Soriace Railway Company was represented by James C. Carter, Elian Root, Ashbel Green, George Pliss and Robert A. Sewell. There were also present Ira Shafer, Gilbert R. Hawes, and Lawson N. Feller. All the members of the Rail road Committee-Senators Law, Knapp, Pierce, Walker, Nelson and Relliy-were present.

James C. Carter made the first address. He oposed a favorable report on the bills. He said in

I represent the stockholders of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Italway Company. They are acting in concert with the houdholders of the Broadway Sortace Railway Company. They supposed that they held their scentilies by a firm title "They find themselves threatened by a fribunal where they have no special rights. You have been endeavoring to ascertain the influences, whether legitimate or allegitimate, that caused the gracing of this tranchise, You have formed your conclusions. You betteve that there has been a disgraceful use of money. You believe that the manicipal officers have bettrayed their trust. You have reported hills for redressing these evils. Let me say at once, that so far as the statements of incis go. I do not see how you could have come to any other condission. You do not have may call the fraudulently asset on a gignatic scale, this you believe and the existence warrants it. The stanneless denials before you, it seems to me, are confessions of the use of mostey. It was untural that you should make such a report. To anny of the leatures of those bills we offer to objection. You propose to annual the charter of the Broadway Surface hailway and to sell the tranchise to the

highest bidder.
In considering these two bids you will have to remember that \$2,500,000 of bonds have been issued for the construction of this road. They are held by bonn fide owners. They bought them at a high price. They were lought on the faith that the State would uphold them. In the sec and place the Seventh Avenne and Breadway Railway Company has bound itself to pay the trincipal and interest on \$1,500,000 nore of these bonds, and the interest on \$1,500,000 more of the bonds. In addition, the sum of \$455,000 has been paid to the owners of stage lines in Frondway to remove their omnibuses. These three classes of property are held by bonn aide holders. There is no class of your estammity which is not interested in the tate of these bids.

These securities are property. Whatever there is of

these securities are property. Whatever there is of

fault, it is also there opinion that as criminal proceedings must, depend for their efficacy on both faith, ton referee's decision will naturally a different many decision will naturally be associated to the case of the faith say that these laws are necessary to correct or nervy. I agree as to the importance of the object, but I deny that the good faith of the State should be broken. This is a breach of the public faith which no excuse can justify or publical. Is there any excuse to-day for refusing to pay the debt of the State of Is there any necessity! Ought we to resort to any such pica? Is the State of New-York reduced to the plea that she rannot subdue corrupt practices! Are there not meshods of subdue corrupt practices? Are there not methods of repressing bribery? #Can you not appoint #capabl officers to presecute these men! You say this is no officers to presecute these men! You say this is not sufficient. Can you not make it more difficult to get these tranchises! If hen there are the courts which will among fraudulent franchises. It amounts to this that the courts, the Legislature, the Commissioners, the Boards of Aldermen, are undermined with corruption—that is the confession you make. It is a confession that the Legislature cannot protect capital, but summons capital to defend it. They summon capital ists to spend milions, but they say to them that their investment can be taken away in an hoor.

You process to do this, do you not, because great cor-

investment can be taken away in an noor.

You propose to do this, do you not, because great corruption has been discovered and you think you can prevent boards of Aldermen being corrupted in this future! Have you established the bribery! Oh, no. future! Have you established the bribery! Oh, no. You have heard the liars only ou one side. You propose this momentous legislation on the slender foundation of ex-parte testimony from a few persons. Who are the guilty parties! Have you found out! I can guess and so can you. You make no investigation as to which one is guilty. Did the men who bought these bonds know all the inets that you learned! They knew that the Broadway Ruilway Company had complied with the conditions for its incorporation. They knew, also, that the Common Council of New York has given its consent to this franchise. Will you say that the Board of Aldermen was notoriously corrupt! Be that as it may, you are the men who gave the floard of the Board of Alderman was notoriously corrupt? Be that as it may, you are the men who gave the Board of Alderman that power. It was in the Constitution of the State. Are you suce that this would secure parity in obtaining franchises? It will be a declaration to capitalists that they will have no security for their franchises. "Upon any pretext the franchises will be ceelared invalid. Homest men will not take such a franchise. Dishonest men will not take such a franchise. Dishonest men will not take such a franchise. Dishonest men will give the Alderman in lack of men to pay the Alderman the sums necessary to gain the consent. They will give the Alderman a little sum in order to have the larger sum for the corrupt members of the Legislature. There is no quarter where corruption has been so rife as in the halls of the Legislature. What is the policy of this legislation To restore certain powers to the bedy which the constitution has deprived of them. It will transfer legislation from New-York to Albany. There would be the plea that it was necessary to protect property by bribery.

Addresses were also made by George Bluss, Mr. Nash

Addresses were also made by George Blass, Mr. Nash and Ashbel Green,

Inspector Byrnes had another long conference yester ay with District-Attorney Martine and Assistant Dis trict Attorney Penance, and the Grand Jury was not in together for several hours. The Grand Jury was not in session, having adjourned because the couris did not hold their usual sessions on St. Patrick's Day. Facts in regard to the proceedings of the Allerman of 1884, relative to the granting of the Broadway Railway franchise, have been collected and will soon be laid before the

RAD LUCK FOR CHICAGO GAMBLERS. CHICAGO, March 17 (Special). - Sporting circles are discussing the bad luck of Frank Shaw and Wesley Schimmel, who have had a lair of the "tiger" at No. 126 Clark-st. Shaw came from Minneapolis and schimmel at one time ran a gambling house on the West Side. Last September they fitted up the place in Clark-st., announced that they had \$50,000 to lose, and opened their game. But the claws of the "tiger" were pulled. It is part of the gossip that "Dink" Davis, who came here fresh from his famous \$100,000 winning in New-York, drew \$25,000 out of their bank. In order to keep the thing from being too much of a "see-saw," the bank announced that it would give a big "limit" and high "rollers" were told that they could not bet too high for the game. Luck was against the tiger, however, and now it is announced that Shaw and behimmel have "gone broke." The proprietors, together with George and "Jeft" Hankins, were arrested for keeping a gam-

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND. FIELD'S PROPOSAL TO WRECK THE ROAD, HIGGINSON'S TESTIMONY IN THE MATTER-" CHAR-

ACTER COUNTS FOR SOMETHING." Boston, March 17 .- At the opening of the bon I investigation this morning Attorney-General Sterman tead a letter from Governor Roodnson waiving il enjections to Mr. Higginson's testifying as to wim communications took place between him and the Sovernor and Council. Mr. Stuck role then read the petition of Browster, Cobb & Estabrook, Mr. Eddy, of that rm, stated that the difference between the New York yn licafe's bid of 95% and the Boston syndicate's hid of 90, at which the bonds were sold, was \$94,102, and the hillerence between the former and the latter's bid of 85 was \$186,502. To Mr. Dabney the witness said he did est know absolutely that there was a hen of \$1,000,000 on the property, which and precedence of the nds, and that this had been paid off. If such were the facts they would affect the market Mr. Stackpole asked Mr. Higginson who were his

associates. He answered that he could give the names of the persons who t ok the bonds, but they were not relevant. It was his private business, but none of the bonds mal passed to the persons who had been sturred. He said that \$200,000 of the bonds had passed to the junior officers of the read. Mr. Clarke had 100; he (witness had Do; Messrs, Coolidge, J. L. Gardner, Jackson & Curtis took a large lot for their customers in small lots, and Catting, Minot, Stockton. Hayden, Martin, Hart, Potter and Power took them. They were members of the syn-dicate. Eighty-five per cent of these bonds are where they originally went. Not a member of the State Gov-ernment had anything to do with any purchase of any coulds or preferred stock. The Maverick Bank had nothing to do with it. Gleason had nothing to do with any bond or stock. On Septen ber 20 Mr. Field had said to him privately that he would like to go in with him and may of the bonds and excines the creditors of the road. He said the same in a meeting of the directors in the afternoon of the same day. The witness supposed that the reservation was made for the sake of excluding Mr. Field. The witness's first bid was rejected. Mr. Field's was rejected. No private arra esments were mad under orders to sell at a certain price, seld to the wit ness. He knew by hearsay that Mr. Sage had \$50,000. The witness told of the transaction by which Mr. Sage had the bonds at 90 and of the latter's remark that i was unkind to leave him out. He did not get the fift was unkind to leave him out. He did not get the firty bonds till the read was beyond wrecking. The witness had not made any communication to the Governor and coment, nor did he say anything about Mr. Freid to the Trensurer before the bon's wete soid. He had been tool by Mr. Clarke that the reservation was to be made to exclude wreckers like Mr. Field, He behaved that it Mr. Field but for the nonds the but would be rejected whether it was higher or lower. He knew that Mr. Field vane very near roy bidding. The witness asked Mr. Giusson if there were any left besides his, and and Mr. becom told him it was none of his but-ness. He admitted it was in indiscreet question to ask.

The witness was informed of the rejection of his bid and wom other neg stations began he kin w there had been no third but mad knew be had no competitor. If was his first that been not that the relation of his bod was that Mr. Field was to bid, and he could not have known it interest had been no sensing a message over Krewster, Cobb & Estabouch's private wire which was escil, to the tail pour her startents and the competition of the New York men its sensing a message over Krewster, Cobb & Estabouch's private wire which was escil, to the tail pour

hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

OBJECTIONS TO READING'S NEW PLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 .- The following re the authoritative objections of E. C. Knight, one of the re-organization trustees, to the plan adopted by them for the re-organization of the Philadelphia and the re-organization trustees, to the plan adopted by them for the re-organization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company: "I dissent, because an effort should have first been made for re-organization without foreclosure; because the general mortgage holders are to receive more than they are catilled to, to the detrinent of all the junior securities stockholders and creditors; because the stockholders will not be at liberty to manage their own property after paying a heavy assessment, thus suffering taxation without rep. Senator from Kentucky has stated in regard to make any allusionto any such subject. The ideas of Senator from resentation; because the proposed mode is an expensive ne; because it destroys a valuable charter that cannot

one; because it destroys a valuable charter that cannot be replaced and disintegrates a valuable and important property; because its unjust to many interests, a great loss to the citizens of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania, and may be against the laws and constitution of our State.

President Gowen stated this morning, prior to his departure for New-York, that he hoped to have his plan for the re-organization of the Reading property ready for submission to the public ha few days. He stated also that it would be backed by ample capital. He

DIVIDENDS DECLARED, BUT NO BONDS ISSUED. At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company yesterday dividends of 24g per cent on the common and 34g per cent on the preferred stock were declared. The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1885, was read and approved, and the board then adjourned without and approved, and the board then adjourned without transacting any other business. The subject of the Kansas City extension was not discussed and the rumors about an issue of convertible bonds were left to those who started them. The meeting was a quiet one, and none of the priecipal directors was present it was considered at one time doubtful indeed whether a quorum would be obtained yesterday.

FAVORING THE JERSEY CITY BRIDGE. TRENTON, N. J., March 17 (Special) .- The enate this afternoon passed the Jersey City Bridge bill by a vote of fifteen to five. The bill was introduced only hirty hours before it was passed and was pushed through with all possible spect. A motion to reconsider was defeated and the btil will come up in the House in a few days. It is believed that it will now pass. The senti-ment in its favor has been overwhelmingly manifested since the defeat of the House bill in the Assembly and it is not believed to be possible that the members can resist the demands of their constituents for its passage.

MISCELLANEOUS BAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—The stockholders of the Chicago, St Louis and Pittsburg Railroad held their annual meeting in this city to-day. The annual reports show the earnings during the year to have been \$4,567, 596, an increase of \$170,755. The freight earnings inore, an increase of \$170,755. An elreight earnings increased \$257,454, but the passenger earnings decimed \$98,611. The total expenses of operating were \$3,807, 644, leaving as net earnings \$750,951. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn, and Edmund Smith, of Philadelphia, were chosen directors to serve five years.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17 (Special). - At the hearing on the discrepancy in the two sets of returns of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad before the Finance Committee of the Legislature, the State Treasurer showed by counsel that the report to the Controller was in gross \$4,515,249, and that the report to the stockholders and Rallroad Commissioners was S3.748,060, the difference being \$667,189. The railroad company asserts that there were only ten days in which to make out the reports, and that was not time for accuracy. The cash assets reported to the Commissioners were \$1,122,319; to the Controller, \$997,203. The treasurer alleges no dishonest actions, and the company flusts that so long as the law is as at present the same discrepancy will exist.

SAVAGE TREATMENT OF A LITTLE BOY. CHICAGO, March 17. - Humane Officer Mitchell has investigated charges of cruelty to a child nade against Mrs. F. Grey, of Green-st., Englewood. The object of the woman's abuse is a little boy five years dd whom she adopted from the Home for the Friendless two years ago. Several neighbors say they have seen two years ago. Several neighbors say they have sent the woman beat the feet of the little fellow with a ham-mer until the blood gushed from under his toe-nails. She would vary this form of cruenty by cutting the boy's head with a kinife and pounding his face against the back of a chair. The officer found the boy's bedy a mass of bruises. The arms and legs were biner and oine. The officer was authorized to proscute Mrs. Grey. She is the wife of a painter, but he disclaims all knowledge of; he ill-treatment of which his wife is accused.

AFTER MRS. FLORENCE'S DIAMONDS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17 .- What appears o have been an attempt to rob Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Plorence, the weil-known actors, took place on Sunday

night on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago road, near Greencastle, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Plorence occupied a private out. At Greenoustic three rough-looking men jumped on the piatform of the ear and tried to force an entrance. On seeing Mrs. Florence one of the men said:
"That's the woman with the diamonds." The brakeman took a side and forced them off the platform. Mrs. Florence thinks the men were after her diamonds. MR. BECK'S IRE AROUSED.

POINTED PASSAGES WITH MR. EDMUNDS. INVIGORATING THE DEBATE ON THE SUPPRESSED PAPERS-A QUESTION OF HONOR. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.] Washington, March 17.-Speeches on the

question of the suppressed papers were made in the enate to-day by Mr. Dolph, Mr. Coke and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Delph called the attention of the Senate to a number of cases, not before quoted, in which is asserted the same principle, during Lincoln's and pravious admininistrations, as is asserted in the pending resolutions of the Judiciary Committee. He showed, as Mr. Cullom did in another way yesterday, that no new rate or method of proces are is proposed now by the Senate; but it is merely protesting against unlawful changes proposed by the Executive. Mr. Coxe and Mr. Wilson did not bring out any new points, and as they read their speeches in low tones they could not be heard. The discussion became dreary, few persons paying any attention to it. Later, however, Mr. Beck nterjected some remarks which brought in all the Senators and made the disussion unusually lively. He referred to the action of the majority of the Judiciary Committee in bringing out the Duskin case as one can ningly devised to entrap the Administration, as the files Judiciary Committee were, he said, full of evidence showing what an unworthy man Duskin was, and he referred to and statements on file in the Department of Justice to the same end. This stirred up Mr. Edmunis, who was immediately on his feet protesting against such garbled facts and misstatements to which no reply could be made without an equal violation of honor and oath

rose to reply, and he brought his flat down on his desk in a vigorous manner when he said that he should not have much respect for himself if he did not fee that his honor and his outh of office were as well observed as those of the Senator from Vermont, and then pinting toward Mr. Edmunds he said that he (Beck) did not stand in a corner and pray aloud thanking God that he was not as other men,

Mr. Beck wanted to make everything about this case public there and then, but his motion was a violation of e rules of the Senate, and it was, of course, not enter-

Mr. Edmunds made good use of Mr. Bock's excited remarks to show the absurdity of the Democratic position on this question.

The incident between the two Senetors began in this manner: Mr. Beck said that he did not wonder that Duskin was not here for himself. Everybody knew that Duskin was nominated in March, 1881, and the Scuate id not see fit to confirm him. He was again appointed after the adjournment of the session, and nominated at ie October term of the same year, and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) had not felt justified even in re-

Mr. Edmands rose as a matter of duty to a question of order. The Senator from Kentucky, he said, was vioating the duty of a Senator in respect to proceedings in

Mr. Book denied this. The records and the public papers, he said, showed three nominations of Duskin, and it was because the Senator from Vermont knew that he was unworthy that the papers were asked for-be cause he expected to entrap the Department. Mr. Edmunds insisted that the Senator from Kentucky

was out of order, and asked the Chair to decide the The Chair was of the opinion that the Senator from

Kentucky could see the distinction, and would, no doubt, Mr. Beck said he would do so. He would not speak of anything that occurred in executive session, but re-peated his statement as to what the record and the pub-

c press would show-that the Senator from Vermont did not see fit to act on the nomination. Mr. Edmunds again losist d that the Senator was out of order, and asked the Chair to enforce the rule.

The Chair stated that the senator from Kentucky had n undoubted right to refer to public facts, but-Mr. B-ck (interposing) remarked that he had, and that comorrow he would prove the public facts by the press of the country, and would also prove by the records of the House of Representatives, which were public, that Duskin was an utterly unfit man to hold the place cause of his connection with Strobach, the Marshal; and that the Senator from Vermont himself knew the fact. And Mr. Beek thought he would produce the records from the Attorney-General's office-the Republican Attorney-timeral, Browster, verifying the fact stated by him, Mr. Beck. He hoped also in executive stated by him, Mr. Beek. He hoped also in executive session to get a vote of the Senate to compel the Senator it is these that he intends to present to the committee from Vermont to produce evidence which he had before and that is why he wasted more time. his own committee, to show Duskin's unfitness. He hoped to prove that this effort to make an issue in re-

gard to Duskin was because the Senator from Vormont believed Duskin's case so bad that the Democratic

to make any allosiou to any such subject. The ideas of Senatorial nonor, under the rules of the Senator from Kentocky and mine, are entirely different. Perhaps mine are wrong; perhaps his are right Every Senator is sworn to a faithful performance of his duty as Senator, according to regulations of the Senator from Kentucky thinks it is honorable to garble and misstate the existence of circumstances in closed doors, of course I have no criticism to make upon his sense of what is honorable and what is right. I cannot make any reference to what his state that are may reference to what his taken place in deer any where of what's honorable and what is right. I cannot make any reference to what his taken place under any discumstances, when, under the rules of the Senate and may outh, the doors are closed. Therefore I can make to rep y to what the Senator from Kentucky has said at the Senator to which he has alluded as in exceptive session. As to Mr. Beck's reference to he reports in the Attorney General's office about busker and what they would show.

Mr Beck said his reference had been to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which the Senator from Vermont was chairman.

Mr Beck said his reference had been to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which the Senator from Vermont was chairman.

Mr. Edmunds reminded Mr. Beck that he had referred to papers in the office of Attorney-General Brewster and what they would show. He (Mr. Edmunds) could not allude to what the Judiciary Committee had or had not until he should have permission. "I shall not violate my oath or my homor," Mr. Edmunds said, "by doing it now, whatever other gentlemen may choose to do." If there were reports in the Attorney-General's office concerning Duskin, they were precisely what the Senate desired when it bassed its resolution calling for the papers.

Mr. Edmunds continuing. It appears that the renator from Kentucky can get at what the Attorney-General and the President of the United States consider to be conhenital and private communications, when the Senate of the United States cannot; and that is the advantage that that senator has over the body of which he is a member; and that is an advantage which the Administration considers to be, as all the Democratic Senators do, I presume, an undoubted advantage. But what the Senator from Kentucky gets, it appears the Senate asked for, and what it only asked for, was a report of official papers and documents on file in the Department of Justice respecting the conduct and management of an office as a suspended officer and six months of a suspended officer and six months of the other whom we are asked to appoint—in order that the Senate mich tase how this office had been amanaged by its respective

of a suspended officer was ask montas of the owner whose we are asked to appoint in order that the Senate might see how this office had been managed by its respective occupants—whether money had been embezzled, whether false indictments had been brought, and whether the office had, under both or either of them, been well or nestly administered. It were true, Mr. Edmunds continued, that Duskin I it were true, Mr. Edmunds continued, that Duskin I here a bad officer, it was of the highest importance, comy that the senate, but the House of Representatives should know it, and what his misconduct had been, we any papers stating misconduct in public office hid be a private and confidential communication inch belonged to the President alone Mr. Edmunds was transitionally to understand.

How any papers stating misconduct in public office could be a private and confidential communication which belonged to the President atone Mr. Edmunds was quite unable to understand.

Mr. Beck said be had not seen any paper in the Attorney-General's office relating to Duskin, nor had he ever saked to see one; nor had he ever spoken to the President in regard to Duskin.

Mr. Beck teontinuing—As to my honer and my oath, I hope it is as sacred as that of the Senator from Vermont. If it was not at least as good as his, I would not have as much regard for my self as I have now. I propose to stand upon my integrity as man and a Senator; and I say that a forty-partson power would not do justice to much of the pyportsy that is now presented to the Senate in pretences of a desire to establish public justice. Thank God whatever I say I say boldly and openly. I mean what I say, I do not stand on the corners of the streets and thack God that I am not as other men, and pray aloud to make men believe that I have all the virtue and all the integrity and all the godificess extant. When I see a great public question, I meet it—t meet it fairly. I may make binners, and I may make mistakes, but I have more respect for the man who meets his enemy in the open fleid, and ethier knocks him down or takes a fair knockdown himself, than I have for the man who stabs his brother under the liffer it while backing him by the hand and asking him. "How is it with thee, my brother I' I do not believe in hypoerrsy; I do not believe in Pharisalsm; I do not believe in hypoerrsy; I do not believe in Pharisalsm; I do not believe in hypoerrsy; I do not believe in the recommended in the proceedings had before that committee in the case of the nomination of Duskin, shall be made public, so that the country can induce whether what I say is true or not. If have lates it do not be not not, I want a chance to prove it, since comparisons are made between the oath and the honor of the senator from Kennon of Duskin, shall be made public, so that the country

than other men, I am bound to agree with him when he tells us that he compares honor, I agree with him about that. He has his own views of what is honorable and I nave mine, I suppose, both being Democrate [laughter] we are both entitled to our opinions as to offence.

what is honorable. I supposed that all I said was in reference to a plain, manifest—I will not say interiest—violation of the rules and orders of the Secate in the Senator's reference to the reports of the Secate in the Senator's reference to the reports of committees, or want of reports of committees, in executive as slow, Perhaps the Senator is not yet conscious that he has violated the rule about that. I doubt if he is, because I be live the Senator to be a man, who intends to de the right thing in the right way. But he did that, and it was in respect to that I called the attention of the Chair to his remarks.

Mr. Beck inquired where Mr. Edmunds had not that Thurman matter that he read the other day.

Mr. Edmunds replied from the Committee minute book upon an order of the Senate withdrawing secrecy from it. "Perhaps the Senator from Kentacky can segted distinction," he said.

Mr. Beck—I can see a bard, but I cannot see afte on

Mr. Beck-I can see a baro, but I cannot see a fly on the barndoor without seeing the barn.
Mr. Edmunds - Undoubtedity, and the Senator has seen a good many barns, undoubtedly. I am inclined think he has not seen much of anything case. [Augusted]

Mr. Beck—I have not seen the fly.
Mr. Edmands—No; the Senator never takes anything on the fly. [Renewed laughter].
Mr. Beck—Nor on the sly either. [Uprearious laughter on the floor and in the galleries].
In executive session Mr. Beck offered a resolution that the injunction of secrecy be removed with regard to the pupers in the hands of the Juniciary Committee relating to the Duskin case.

papers in the hands of the Juniously Committee relating to the Puskin case.

Mr. Edmunds disavowed all intention to cast any aspersions upon the honor of the Senator from Kentnezy, whom he held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Conger peoposed an amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Kentnezy, providing that the resolution should not take effect until the Actorney-General or the President should have sent in the papers in the case. Thereupon the resolution and the amendment were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FRAUDULENT CHINESE IMMIGRATION. HOW THE LAW IS EVADED BY OFFICIALS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Washington, March 17 (Special).-The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate to-day a report from O. L. Spaulding, an inspector at San Francisco, on the subject of Chinese immigration. It showed that in the last five months of 1882 the arrivals were only 25; in 1883 they were 2.785; in 1884 they increased to 6,042, and in seven mouths of 1885 they reached 5,568. The total arrivals at San Francisco and other ports on the Pacific Coast in the three years ending August 1, 1885, were 20,077 and the departures 41,322, showing a

decrease of 21,245 in the Chinese population. The report describes at great length the methods of issuing certificates and of inspection of incoming Chinese. Early in the year, he says, it began to be continese. Lany in the year, as says, it began to be rumored that Chinese laborars were being landed on certificates purchased of bankers in Hong Kong who procured them from customs officers in San Francisco. A little later it was publicly charged that the case clerk in the registration office at San Francisco was the guilty official. There were confirmatory evidences, but the proof was not couclusive. The man subsequently resigned and was at the time of writing under examination judicially. The worst condition of affairs seems to have been found at Port Townsend. There the special agent says the Chinese business until lately ran itself, or rather, everybody seems to have run it. Blank certificates were accessible to all the officers if not to the public. Any officer could fill them up and and issue them. An examination of the books of branks made some months since disclosed the fact that twenty live certificates had been torn from the back of one of the books. They were undoubtedly frandulently issued. It was a former practice to issue "merchant certificates" to all who applied for them, on which the holders could travel to and from Victoria at pleasure. It was found, however, that these certificates were louned and indeed sold, as they soot came to have a market value. rumored that Chinese laborers Were being landed on

COMMISSIONER BLACK CORNERED. UNABLE TO PROVE WHAT HE ALLEGED-WANTING

MORE TIME. Washington, March 17 (Special) .- When the Committee on Public Expenditures reassembled to-day, Senator Harrison again a ked General Black if he was prepared to give the facts on which he based that wholesale charges contained in his official report.

Commissioner Black—I am not prepared this morning.

Mr. Senator, to give the desired cases or numbers, Q .- Can't you give any case, any name or any number ! A.-I will be able to present to the committee a number of cases, but I have been so engressed with current business that I have not had time. I brought this other

data, thinking that you would want that first, Senator Harrison-But the information I am now asking you for is what you were first asked about at the last session, and it is what the committee was appointed

to ascertain. Mr. Black was not half so anxious to furnish his al-Mr. Black was not half so anxious to furnish his alleged evidence as he appeared to be when the committee was appointed. He said that he had not any memorands with him. Asked then on what he based the serious charges he made in his report, he replied that incomation had come to him from a great number of stateserious adjusts made by claim afts which had good into the files of the office and statewise, which had led him to the conclusions stated in his report. He had examined the fless to a certain extent, but no had gathered a general knowledge on the subject from other sources. He promised to bring the evidence at the next meeting of the committee. The Commissioner has had his new examiners gathering approximately affilterits in various parts of the country since his report was made, in order to so able to furnish presented evidence for his statements.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS IN BRIEF. Washington, March 17 .- Among the memorials presented to the Senate to-day and referred was one by Mr. Evarts consisting of resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City, Impressing upon Congress the importance to the rapidly growing commerce of that city of the construction of the proposed bridge across the Arthur Kill,

Several messages from the President were laid before the Senate, one of them being unsigned, "but received," on the suggestion of the Chair and on motion of Mr. Cockreil, was returned to the President for signature.

Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, from the Committee on For

eign Affairs, reported back a resolution to the House calling on the Secretary of State for copies of recent corespondence between the Secretary of State and the United States Minister at The Hague couching the subject of taxation of petroleum in Holland and in the Dutch colonies, and that of the export therefrom of leaf Dutch colonies, and that of the export therefrom of leaf tobacco to the United States. It was adopted. The re-port accompanying the resolution states that the cor-respondence called for relates to the proposed measure of retailmation on the part of the Government of the Netkerlands by way of an increased duty on petroleum imported into that country by the United states by rea-son of the duty imposed by the United States on leaf tobacco.

Mr. Weilborn, of Texas, speaking on the Indian Apare wemberd, of rexas, specifing on the Indian Appropriation bill, said that the history of the Indian podey was a dark record of broken treaties, frauduced devices and treacherous practices. When he reflected that this vast imperial territory had been wrested from the Indian race, he was filled with amazement that gentlemen complained that the Government was dealing too liberally with the Indian.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL. Washington, March 17 (Special). - The Sen-

ate passed the amended Electoral Count bill to-day with out a division. In explaining the bill, Mr. Hoar said that it provides that in case there were but one return it could not be rejected except by the united voice of both houses, and that in case the State itself had provid d for the decisions of questions of difference by a law for the decisions of questions of uniorenees, and passed more than six days before the meeting of the Electoral College the decision was to be taken as valid. In accordance with a suggration of the Senator from New-York (Mr. Evants) the bin now provided that the Governor of a State should immediately transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the electoral vote, and provided also for the usual cittle cates to the electors for delivery to the President of the Secretary. Senate.

NAVAL CADETS DISMISSED FOR HAZING. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Secretary of

the Navy, to-day, issued an order dismissing from the Naval Academy Cadets Gien Waters, of Georgia; W. L. Gillespie, of Virginia; Benjamin Steber, of New-York, and H. L. Gueydan, of Texas, who had been tried by court-martial and convicted of hazing Naval Cadet Driggs in January last. After the record of the court in this case had been received at the Navy Department friends of the accused endets raised the point that the court which tried them was without jurisdiction. The question was referred to the Attorney General, and ha question was referred to the Attorney (seneral, and ha gave an opinion that there was no doubt of the jurisdiction of the court. He said that the charges against the cadets, such as puring Deiges's nose, striking and otherwise maltreating and amonging time certainly constitued the offence commonly known as hazing within the meaning of the law and the court not only held jurisdiction in such a case, but was bound to entertain the complaint and determine its truth or faisity.

SILVER MEN ELATED.

Washington, March 17 (Special).-The silver men in the House are greatly elated over their vic-tory of yesterday, as they have a right to be. A careful study of the vote indicates that the advocates of free coinage have a clear majority of at least twenty five at the present time, and it does not seem probable that any the present fime, and it does not seem probable that any amount of discussion will turn the thic against them. Their demonstration yesteriay was simply a recommissance in force, and it may result greatly to their savantare. The special order is subject to revenue and appropriation bills, and if a measure of either kind should occupy the attention of the flouse on April 6 and 7 the vote on the silver question would be forced on April 8, before there had been an opportunity for a full discussion.

IMMIGRATION ... A sub-committee of the House Commit-IMMIGRATION.—A sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce to-day heard arguments from Educate Siephenson and George Starr, Emigration Commissioners of New York, favoring the passage of the bill amendatory of the lumigration Act of 1-52, which levied a duty of 50 cents for every passenger not a calizen of the United States coming from a foreign country to any port within the United States. Mr. Siephenson advocated an amendment to make the bill applicable to all passengers intending to become parimenent residents, making the payment of the duty prescribed a licen upon the vessel.

CHIED LABOR IN CONNECTICUE.

HARTFORD, March 17 (Special), - The first of the series of labor bills before the Legislature, the Cald Labor bil, passed the House without dissent to-day The bill promibits the employment of children un thirteen years of age in any mechanical or manufacturing ate establishment in the State. The penalty is \$60 for each